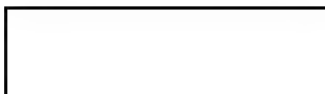


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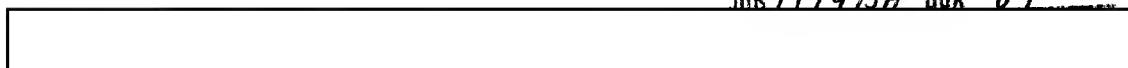
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Indonesia: Government leaders have deferred some of their plans to denigrate Sukarno because of the President's obstructive tactics.

Army chief General Suharto yesterday announced the postponement of the 12 May session of the Indonesian congress (MPRS), the country's top policy-making body. Much publicity had been given to the possibility that the MPRS would rescind Sukarno's life-long presidency, earlier bestowed on him by this same body despite the constitution's stipulation that the presidential term is for five years.

Sukarno had reacted to these reports by threatening to dissolve both the MPRS and Parliament, the legislative body which had convened on 2 May. He is also reported to have challenged the cabinet presidium either to accept him or remove him.

The army's general intent, however, appears unchanged. General Suharto's announcement postponing the MPRS session also stated that Sukarno does not really desire the title "Great Leader of the Revolution" which the MPRS had earlier given him. A separate and stronger statement signed by General Nasution and leaders of the four armed services announced that the armed forces are the guardian of the "Leader of the Revolution" and of his authority and of the revolution itself.

The army's partial retreat in the face of Sukarno's threats reflects the apprehension of government leaders over the President's residual popularity and political skill. There is now the strong possibility that student and other political activists--probably with military encouragement--will stage street demonstrations against Sukarno similar to those that forced the cabinet changes in March.

Tanzania: Tanzania has begun an "anti-imperialist" campaign aimed primarily at the US.

On 2 May a commentary in the Nationalist daily, official organ of the ruling party, claimed that the "imperialists"--following "successes" in Algeria and Ghana--are now trying to clear East Africa of progressive elements. The newspaper accused the "imperialists" of creating discord in Tanzania, trying to split Zanzibar from the mainland, and isolating Kenya from Tanzanian influence.

Tanzania--especially Zanzibar--has been in a nervous state for several weeks, originally caused by events in Ghana and subsequently aggravated by those in Kenya. On Zanzibar there have been recurrent rumors of Western plotting. In Dar es Salaam there is widespread suspicion that the US was behind the anti-Odinga campaign in Kenya and now may be turning its attention to Tanzania.

Rumors of coups and ministerial arrests became so prevalent last week that President Nyerere warned a mass rally that "drastic action" would be taken against those responsible for spreading such reports. [Two local USIS employees have since been questioned and a Tanzanian reporter was warned to avoid Americans because they were responsible for the rumormongering.]

Nyerere probably does not believe all the anti-US accusations being spread by Tanzania's extremists. He was distressed and isolated by the downfall of his comrades in arms, Ben Bella and Nkrumah, however, and may feel that Tanzania's support of southern African exiles makes it also vulnerable to attack.

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Egypt - Saudi Arabia - Jordan: Nasir is apparently moving toward ending the inter-Arab detente inaugurated at the first Arab summit conference in January 1964.

In his recent speeches Nasir has clearly expressed his growing disenchantment with the summit policy of trying to cooperate with conservative Arab regimes and, in particular, with attempting to negotiate a settlement on Yemen with Saudi King Faysal. Nasir has warned that "the progressive and revolutionary forces" in the Arab world may soon align themselves against the conservatives "if the reactionary grouping and alliance with imperialism in the area continues." [In a talk with Assistant Secretary Hare on 2 May, Nasir repeated the anti-Saudi threats contained in his speech of the previous day.]

Nasir, who arranged the first summit meeting and proposed the Arab truce, may now return to the kind of propaganda and subversive warfare with conservative Arab regimes which characterized the pre-summit period. He seems unshakably convinced that Faysal's advocacy of "Islamic solidarity" is a serious attempt to rally "reactionary" opposition to him and to Egypt's brand of socialism.

[Jordan's King Husayn may be the next target for an Egyptian propaganda assault. In addition to being classed with the reactionaries in Nasir's view, the King has generally endorsed the Islamic solidarity concept.

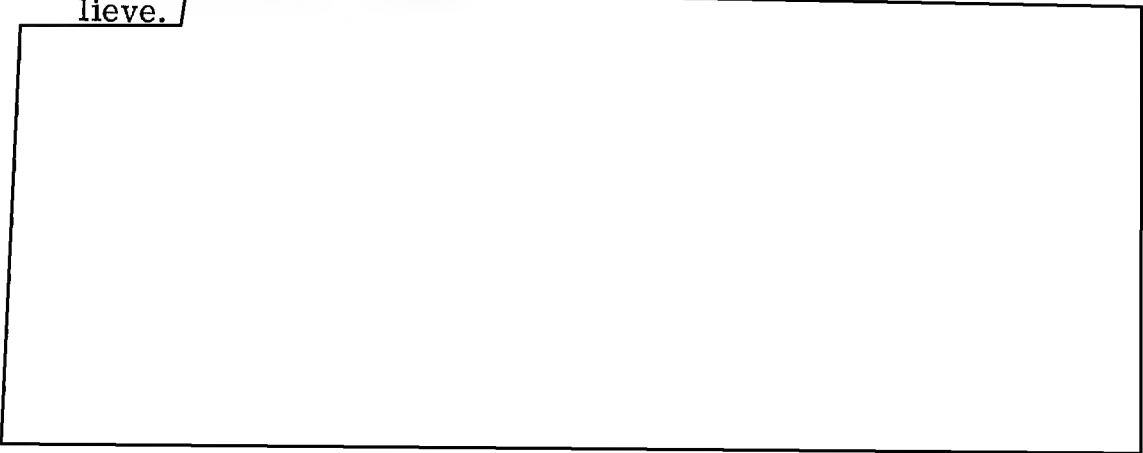
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Nasir can now afford to shift away from a detente with his Arab rivals because tension with Israel over the Jordan waters controversy--the primary impetus for the first Arab summit meeting--has subsided. Israel's artillery strikes last year against Arab diversion sites in Syria apparently have discouraged the Syrians from engaging in further activity which would force the dangerous showdown that Nasir feared. Furthermore, Nasir characteristically feels compelled to take the offensive whenever his pre-eminence in the Arab world is being threatened, as he now appears to believe.



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NATO: [The Special Committee of the NATO defense ministers' Working Group on Nuclear Planning had a useful discussion in London last week on a wide range of nuclear problems.]

[Following technical briefings, the five attending ministers recognized that it remains very debatable whether early recourse to tactical nuclear weapons in the event of a limited aggression would necessarily be to NATO's advantage. Ambassador Cleveland believes that as a result of their discussion the Europeans will be in a better position to take a fresh look at the desirability of a build-up of conventional forces in line with US views on the need for a "flexible response." However, a West German defense official--who has admitted that the present German position on tactical weapons would now have to be reconsidered--refrained from any indication this review would include examination of the need for improved conventional capabilities.]

[In other discussions, the ministers also agreed that under present conditions NATO commanders already have at their disposal sufficient tactical nuclear weapons. Whether these commanders should be given advance authorization to use certain of these weapons in defense of NATO territory was vigorously debated, but all apparently recognized that such advance authorization presents serious political difficulties. It was felt that special procedures for particular contingencies require serious study.]

[West German Defense Minister von Hassel has been described by an official who accompanied him to the London meeting as "very pleased" with its results. In view of this, the US Embassy believes that the results of the meeting will have a favorable influence on the German assessment of the Special Committee's potential.]

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NOTES

Dominican Republic: Presidential candidate Rafael Bonnelly will withdraw from the campaign just before the 1 June elections.

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the VRD and other right-wing parties who have declared for Bonnelly will swing their support to Balaguer. Under the Dominican electoral law, votes cast for Bonnelly would be tallied for Balaguer if Bonnelly explicitly withdraws in favor of the Reformist Party candidate.

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\*Guatemala: [Communist terrorists have threatened to execute two government officials they are holding if the government does not release a group of Communist leaders it captured in early March. ]

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[ ] the government has already executed some of the imprisoned Communists, however. Security forces are intensifying their efforts to find the hostages and counter other acts of terrorism which are expected. Meanwhile, the capital appears calm. The new congress was installed yesterday morning as scheduled. ]

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## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES

The United States Intelligence Board on 5 May 1966  
approved the following national intelligence estimates:

NIE 60-66, "The Maghreb, "

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistants to the President

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

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